Conference held on 28th and 29th of October, 1996 at Delhi. The views expressed by the representatives of various State Governments have been noted. Government is also in the process of consultation with the various political parties and a meeting was taken by the Information and Broadcasting Minister in this regard on 13th September, 1996. A questionnaire was also sent to them and only a few of them have responded so far. After taking these views into consideration, an amendment Bill will soon be introduced in the Parliament.

Rise of Malaria in Rajasthan and other North Indian States

1848. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SAMBHAJI RAO SHINDE:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite a National Malaria Eradication Programme under the national Health Action Plan 2001, being pursued by Government, Malaria assumed dangarous proportions in Rajasthan and other North Indian States;

(b) if so, the areas afflicted, the number of cases reported and lives claimed in each State and Union Territory and the comparative figures for the last two years; and

(c) what affectives steps were taken to prevant the out-break of the disease in different parts of the country, especially the Malaria-prone areas this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) As per reports received from the states, increasing incidence of malaria in North Indian States namely, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and U.T of Chandigarh has been noticed during 1996. Focal outbreaks in Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Dholpur, .Sikar, Dungarpur and Sawai Madhopur districts of Rajasthan and in Mewat region of Gurgoan district of Haryana have been reported during the current year.

(b) The information is given in the enclosed Statement (See below). The high incidence of Malaria and fever related deaths in Mewat Region of Gurgaon has been attributed to unprecendented rains, flooding, low nutritional status of the people, low haemoglobin level and spread of malaria due to heavy water stagnation, all of which contributed to high increase in morbidity and mortality level. A number of measures were taken to assist the State and affected areas by deploying several technical teams, providing drugs and insecticides.

(c) The following steps have been taken for prevention of outbreaks and containment of the disease in the States:

(1) Additional supply of drugs, insecticides and fogging machines were made to the highly affected areas in Haryana. For the first time, 3MT of Synthetic Pyrethroid was supplied to the Govt, of Haryana.

(2) Adequate quantities of anti malaria drugs and insecticides have been supplied to the states by the Central Government.

(3) As technical support, expert teams from the Centre were deputed to visit the affected areas periodically to advise immediate remedial action to combat the situation.

(4) For effective monitoring of the malaria situation and close coordination, control rooms have been established both at the Centre and in the States.

(5) State governments have been advised to intensify preventive measures before onset of

transmission season with particular emphasis on:—

— early diagnosis and prompt treatment of malaria cases through establishment of drug distribution centres fever treatment depots at the village level.

— vector control throuah, insecticidal spray in rural areas and anti-larval operations in urban areas as per Schedule provided on the basis of technical assessment.

— intensification of Information, Education and Communication activities and reliance on community participation.

Statement

State/UTs	Year	Malaria ases	Deaths	Areas afflicted
1. Haryana	1994	29810	Nil	Mewat region of Gurgaon
	1995	59621	Nil	-(The states has reported 1800
	1996	80584	1820	fever related deaths upto
	1995	31475	Nil	2.12.96. up to 2.11.95)
2. Rajasthan	1994	241255	452	Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa,
	1995	250780	74	Dholpur, Dungarpur, Sikar
	1996*	172480	80	(upto 2.11.96 Sawai
	1995*	198308	72	upto 2.11.95) (Karauli)
3. Bihar	1994	71900	12	Nil
	1995	86722	50	
	1996*	35921	Nil	
	1995*	34369	1	
4. H.P.	1994	3091	Nil	Nil
	1995	6695	Nil	
	1996*	6965	Nil	
	1995*	5329	Nil	
5. J&K	1994	2760	Nil	Nil
	1995	9005	Nil	
	1996*	12436	Nil	
	1995*	7804	Nil	
6. Punjab	1994	15601	1	Nil
	1995	28609	8	
	1996	29900	3	
	1995	20791	Nil	
7. U.P.	1994	89617	Nil	
	1995	105235	Nil	
	1996	76023	Nil	
	1995	61557	Nil	
8. Delhi	1994	7229	Nil	Nil
	1995	7470	Nil	
	1996	7501	Nil	
	1995	6208	Nil	
9. Chandigarh	1994	7853	Nil	Nil
	1995	9875	Nil	
	1996	8755	Nil	
	1997	7938	Nil	

* Comparative figures of corresponding period (upto 13.11.1996).